



State Election September 5.

FOR GOVERNOR.
SILAS W. JENISON.

FOR LIKED GOVERNOR.
DAVID H. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER.
AUGUSTINE CLARK.

FOR SENATORS—CHITTENDEN COUNTY,
JOHN VAN SICKLEN, JR.
HARRY MILLER.

ORLEANS COUNTY,
AUGUSTUS YOUNG.

GRAND ISLE COUNTY,
HON. JOEL ALLEN.

"TRY THE YET UNTRIED EXPERIMENT."

This is the sentiment now advanced by the administration. Its leaders admit that the whole Pet Bank System has exploded. They boldly assert, that "these Banks have forfeited all further confidence from the Treasury, and cannot be relied upon as its fiscal agents," and that they positively refuse to pay out what they have received from the government for safe keeping.

When the Whigs said that the State institutions were unsafe, and that they could not possibly discharge the same fiscal relations which were so faithfully and punctually discharged by the Bank of the United States, what was the reply of Andrew Jackson, and his greedy followers? Why nothing more or less than this:—"The State Banks present to the government the best and most convenient fiscal agent of which the nature of the case is susceptible." Such was the language used in the Senate of the United States but two years ago by Silas Wright, the right hand man of the administration.

A FACT TO PONDER UPON.—When General Jackson came into office, there were three hundred and twenty banks in the United States. Since he has been in office, three hundred and fifty seven new banks have been created. The 320 banks were the product of about 40 years—the 357 were made in less than eight years. These 357 new banks were made at the same time that the people were humbugged with the promise of gold currency.

A TRUTH WORTH REMEMBERING

In a speech lately made by General Murphy of Ohio, commenting on the calamities which mis-government has brought upon the people, and the ease with which they might have been averted, he says:

"They stand at home that they might save the profits of a day's labor, when, by going to the polls, they could have saved the earnings of twenty years."

Let this truth be remembered by the freemen of Vermont. In the election which will soon be held, spare the labor of one day, and go to the Polls, where your votes will effect a change of men, and at the same time, perhaps, a change of measures; thus contributing something to bring the country back again to prosperity and security.

General Jackson has lived long enough to see the fruits of his Experiment. When he retired from the Presidential Chair a few months ago, he said he left the country "prosperous and happy." Perhaps he thought so! But what a comment upon the measures of an administration, has the last five months furnished! He is now writing letters to Blair, the editor of the Globe newspaper, portions of which we publish to day. What a lesson does the present state of the country and the conduct of the Administration teach to men of all parties! How strikingly do they show the folly of trusting implicitly to party leaders—of joining in the popular cry in favor of the man who may have the power and the populace on his side, without the wisdom of a statesman, or the unprejudiced bias of a patriot! We envy neither the feelings nor the popularity of General Jackson! From his "hermitage" he looks abroad to the condition of the country: free from the cares and hurry of the executive chair, he has time to reflect—to look upon the prostration and ruin of his pet bank superstructure—to contemplate the consequences which have spread abroad from his systematic effort to pull down and to build up after his own way,—and he must feel, and doubtless does feel, the bitter pang which so signal a failure of his headstrong and headlong measure is calculated to inflict. In his chagrin and disappointment, he utters his denunciations against his favorite banks, the creatures of his own choice, of his own nursing!—he says of them, "The history of the world has never recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Gov-

ernment, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle, and Barrings," &c., see the rest of the letter in the articles we copy from the New York papers. The pet banks, we believe, are no better than they should be; but the charge against them, that they committed this perfidy and treachery, is a view of gratifying Biddle and Barrings, and to degrade, embarrass, and ruin, if they could, their own country, is worthy of Gen. Jackson, and just such a fling as would naturally be expected from him. Instead of blaming himself and his counsellors, aides and abettors, for selecting weak instruments, State Banks, and placing upon them burdens greater than they could bear, and which every statesman in the country knew they could not bear, he blames the banks for not doing what was not in their power to do; viz: to collect and disburse the public revenues, regulate the exchanges of the country, and be safe and capable fiscal agents of the government. Gen. Jackson took "the responsibility" of selecting the deposit banks, and he ought to have the magnanimity to say, since he says anything upon the subject, that he takes "the responsibility" of the failure; or in other words, blame himself and his accessories, for the evil done the country.

THE OLD WHITE LION.

The plot thickens. As September approaches we have the development of the stupendous project of plunder, (that is the proper word,) which is to be proposed to Congress. It is to take the people's money from the control of the people, and place in the hands of Blair, Kendall, Van Buren, Wright & Co., under the name of a Government Bank—to give to them the power and the right of disbursing millions—to make the Collectors of the Revenue, receivers of public monies, Post Masters, &c. &c. agents of the Treasury, to organize and perfect a system of fraud and corruption unknown hitherto to any Government on earth! Van Buren having destroyed the Bank of the United States—having broke all the State Banks, and nearly bankrupted every merchant, is now in favour of seizing upon the public revenues and using them for the perpetuation of his own power and the benefit of the "spoils" party. Abandoned and bold as such a scheme is, he did not venture to broach it without the indorsement of Gen. Jackson. Accordingly Blair was instructed to procure the recommendation from the old White Lion, whom his own People of Tennessee have put into Coventry at the Hermitage. Here it is—

HERMITAGE, July 23, 1837.
MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received the Globe of the 13th, and am pleased to discover from it and other papers that the democracy are uniting upon the plan of separating the Government from corporations of all kinds, and to collect the revenue, keep and disburse it, by their own agents. This alone can secure safety to our revenue, and control over issues of paper by the state banks. The revenue, reduced to the real wants of the Government, PAYABLE IN GOLD AND SILVER COIN, (NO CREDITS), TO BE DISBURSED BY THE GOVERNMENT IN GOLD AND SILVER, WILL GIVE US AN UNDEVIATING METALLIC CURRENCY, prevent heretofore overtrading, and give property to all branches of business; whilst the banks and the commercial community will be left to manage their exchanges, and all matters between them, in their own way. I hope and trust that the whole democracy of the whole Union will unite in adopting these measures, and the democracy of numbers will never have another contest with the aristocracy of the few and their paper credit system, upon which they at present rely to rule the country.

I hope no Treasury notes will be issued. The Treasury drafts upon actual deposits are constitutional, and do not partake of paper credits as Treasury notes, which are subject to depreciation by the merchants and banks, and shavers and brokers; and will be, if issued, and the Government cannot avoid it. Different must it be with Treasury drafts, drawn upon actual deposits; and from the conduct of the banks and the merchants, they deserve no favors from the Government, which they have attempted to disgrace, and to destroy its credit, both at home and abroad. It is the great working class that deserves protection from the frauds of the banks.

We have only a word more to say. Let Van Buren make that proposition to Congress—give him a clear field—don't interfere or coax him from his plan. His own party will make him smell sulphur or we are mistaken. The Fox has doubled once too often.—[Star.]

No doubt now remains that the Executive has determined upon the "Experiment," or the new "Expedient," as its distinguished principal advocate calls it—as if changing the name would change the nature of the thing itself—of the substitution of individual agency for bank agency in the receipt, custody, and disbursement of the public money. The following statement, by the Richmond Enquirer, places beyond question the intention of the Executive in this respect:

"We understand that the substitution of the State Bank System by the Sub-Treasury System, may be brought forward by Mr. Van Buren in his Message—and that it will be supported by some of his friends, in an out of Congress. By how many, and what are the chances of its success, it is of course impossible for us to say. We will not even exercise the Yankee's 'privilege' (we mean not the slightest disrespect) of guessing."

HORRID.—An attempt to poison a whole wedding party was made at the house of Mr. John Harris, of Morgan county, Georgia, in the last week of July. Thirty six out of forty present, says the Athens Vindicator, were made sick—but all recovered. The poison was mixed with the dressing of the turkey, and the cook is suspected.

From the Evening Star.

The inconsistencies of public men are becoming odious, by the barefaced indifference with which they are glaringly treated. Men in high places, entrusted with a nation's welfare, should feel a deep and solemn obligation to discharge a public trust with a sole eye to the public good, and no one subject to entertain a plurality of opinions, and change with the policy of the ever-changing times. Mr. Silas Wright, altho' deemed by his opponents to be a most unscrupulous and dishonest politician, a cunning, supercilious knave is nevertheless a Senator in Congress from the first State in the Union—a man having a controlling influence over the President of the United States, and likewise a shrewd, capable, cool, discerning and able man. From his talents and his station, we have a right to expect at least consistency, if we cannot expect integrity but what is the result of this expectation? When the political watchword was "destroy the Bank," Mr. Wright delivered his eulogy on State Banks, and the ease and security with which they could perform all the duties required of them. Hear him in 1834:

"The Senator from Massachusetts has asked—If you will not recharter the Bank, what will you do? He (Mr. Wright) would answer as an individual, expressing his own sentiments, that he would support the EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT of the Government, by all the lawful means in his power, in the attempt now making to substitute the State Banks for the Bank of the United States. He believed them perfectly and completely competent to the object, and he was wholly unmoved by the alarms that had been sounded as to their insecurity, and the danger—that were to be apprehended from the change. He held that the steps already taken to effect the object in view were all warranted by the CONSTITUTION and LAWS OF THE LAND. It was his firm opinion that the steps which had been taken would redound to the honor and best interests of the country, and ought to be sustained by the people and their representatives."

In conclusion Mr. Wright observed: "He would merely pronounce his opinion that the country would sustain the Executive arm of the Government in the Experiment now making to substitute the State Institutions for the Bank of the United States. He had most entire confidence in the FULL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS OF THE EXPERIMENT."

There is no equivocation in the foregoing—it is a complete substitute of State Banks for a National Bank. In 1837 when the suicidal measures of the administration finally drove the State Banks to suspend specie payments, we hear Mr. Senator Wright sing another tune from his cottage on the St. Lawrence:—

"Under this law (the deposit Law) with this provision incorporated in it, all the existing deposit banks accepted their high trust to the government and people of the country, and received some forty millions of the public treasure, and yet, strange to tell, before a single twelvemonth had passed away, they all refuse to pay gold and silver for their notes. Nay more, and further and worse they even refuse to pay to the government any thing but their own irredeemable bank notes—those notes which the law above mentioned prohibits the officers of the government from either receiving or paying out, for the millions entrusted to their safe keeping. Still further, the drafts of the Treasurer of the United States, drawn upon a deposit bank for a mere fund, belonging to individual citizens, which fund was by the government imported from abroad in gold and silver, placed in that bank for safe keeping, have been dishonored and returned without payment because the holder of the drafts would not receive the irredeemable bills of that bank in satisfaction."

These VIOLATIONS OF LAW AND CONTRACT by the deposit banks have compelled an extraordinary convocation of Congress, that measures may be adopted to relieve the Treasury from the embarrassments resting upon it from the provisions of the deposit law, and the failure of the banks to comply with their obligations."

Thus falls to the ground the preference of State Banks to a National Institution. So much for Mr. Senator Wright's consistency, now for his principles and his patriotism.

The "experiment," it cannot be denied, has failed, and woeful is the failure for the people of this country; so much so that none of the agents could in any other country on earth escaped condign punishment. An honest Senator or an honest man finding that his advice had ruined his country, would forthwith abandon his scheme and consent to go back to old safe systems. Not so Mr. Silas Wright. He has failed in his plans and ruined the country, but he is for trying another experiment which no doubt he has persuaded Mr. Van Buren to propose:—

"What then, can Congress do? We answer try yet the untried experiment. Produce a perfect and entire separation between the finances of the nation and all the banks of issue, or discount, however, or by what authority existing between the National Treasury and those artificial creations of legislation upon which we have so unfortunately attempted to depend. We have tried the faith of those soulless existences, in all their forms of being, and that has always failed us in the hour of utmost need. Now let us try the faith of natural persons, of moral, accountable agents, of freemen. Let Congress trust the safe keeping of the public treasures with citizens, as such, and not as bank

corporators, with her responsible to itself, and not to a moneyed institution."

Here we have it—*royalty without disguise, and in its worst shape.* A control over Congress—a control over the treaty and war making power, and a control over the Treasury. Congress not the Government is to be divorced from all supervision over the people's money, which is to be entrusted to an army of irresponsible agents—Placemen and Pensioners appointed by the President. We give up the Republic the moment such a plot is permitted to have existence; and this is called *Democracy!* Plunder is the right name.

From the People's Press.

Mr. Editor.—While reflecting upon the present state of our affairs, the prostration of our business, and the derangement of currency, I am led to believe that all is not right—that there is a wrong resting somewhere, either in ourselves, or in the conduct of those who rule over us. We have a country abounding in resources, a people industrious and enterprising; without an expensive government to support, or a heavy national debt to oppress the people with taxation. And yet we are verging towards bankruptcy, and are actually becoming poor. It is to be feared that unless some favorable change takes place in our situation, we have not arrived at a period of our woes. Our rulers are in a measure responsible for this reverse of fortune. Their political quackery has well nigh ruined us, and we must cease to receive their nostrums, or we are undone.

Accounts from every section of the country from which hear, are encouraging to the Whigs. The measures of our rulers, as connected with the existing distresses, are undergoing a rigid scrutiny with the freemen. This is what we want—this is all we ask. The subject has only to be carefully examined, to be understood; and it has only to be understood, to ensure the triumph of whig principles. We say to the freemen, look at this subject—examine into the reasons why the country is in its present condition—look at the nature and bearing of the measures of the government touching the subject—examine the banking system, and scrutinize the measures of the banks—listen to the cry of "monopoly" and see where it originates—in short, take a thorough and general view of the whole subject, in all its bearings, and then make your decision. To this decision we are willing to trust the interests of the state.

"THE CALEDONIAN."—We have received the first number of a paper bearing this title, published at St. Johnsbury, in this State, by A. G. Chadwick. It is of the true Whig stamp, and it is not enough to say it promises well for the cause—both its mechanical and its editorial departments give evidence that it is destined to become a powerful auxiliary to those who labor for the re-establishment of genuine republican principles.

THE UNTRIED EXPEDIENT.

The most remarkable documents that have recently appeared, are a couple of private letters from the Ex-President of the United States, addressed to the editor of the Washington Globe, and issued in that journal on Wednesday. These letters present an epitome of the financial and political abominations, with which the official journal has abounded since the explosion of Mr. Woodbury's deposit bank system, and the suspension of specie payments. There is a condensation of gall and venom in their sentiment and expression—an extreme intensity of bitterness—which indicate the rage and mortification of the old man at the ludicrous failure of his magnificent Specie Homburg. They assail the merchants—the deposit banks—and talk of Biddle and the Barrings in the same strain of vulgar rhodomontade and abuse in which the official editor, from his long personal intimacy with the General, has become such a distinguished proficient. You might readily imagine that they were from the pen of Blair himself, and that they were sent to the General for his signature; so deeply are they imbued with his ferocious and Jacobinical spirit.

The main object of these letters is the recommendation of the yet untried expedient suggested by Mr. Gouge, Mr. Senator Wright, and Mr. Amos Kendall—the divorce of State and Bank—the collection and disbursement of the revenue in gold and silver only, with the issuing of Treasury drafts, and Post Office orders, we presume, by way of a better currency. They may be regarded as letters of instruction to Mr. Van Buren, procured by Mr. Blair, and held over his head in terror, or as letters procured by Mr. Van Buren's own advisers, to endorse and sustain the suggestions which he may think it judicious to venture. In either point of view how deplorable is the President's position! Whether we regard the movement of the Globe as a warning and menace, or as a step necessary to prepare the public mind for the contents of the September message in what a contemptible attitude it exhibits Mr. Van Buren! The "predecessor" is not content with ruling through his successor; he would rule over him. Not satisfied with issuing a "Farwell Address" embodying all the wisdom and policy of our second Washington—and written as Judge Brackenridge said "by some such father of his country as Amos Kendall"—he must give us more last words—more "posthumous" compositions—more invaluable legacies—to guide the course of the President of his own appointment.

Mr. Van Buren is determined to maintain his power as he acquired it; by the blindest acquiescence and the basest servility. He will adopt no measure during General Jackson's life, unless he is sustained in it by General Jackson's authority. He thinks that the "name of McGregor" is still a name to conjure the wild fiend with.

al." He will never be permitted to propose any measure on his sole responsibility. Such is not the policy of the Kitchen Cabinet. Blair and Kendall will still continue to control public affairs through the old gentleman at the Hermitage. Let them hold up his sign manual to the author of the letter to Sherrod Williams, and he will be compelled to "follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Whatever this cabal may see fit to attempt will be attempted on the responsibility of General Jackson. His name will still continue to be their tower of strength.

On the ninth of July, General Jackson wrote to his friend Francis P. Blair, editor of the Executive Journal. The letter, according to the Globe, was a private letter, designed to "cheer" Mr. Blair in "his duty to the people, and not designed for the public eye."

"This letter," continues the Globe, "is dashed off in the broad bold hand of the venerable Chief, without the slightest care of punctuation, or the correction of sentences involved in the haste of unprepared and unreviewed composition. We fear we have transcended the reserve in which the correspondence of such a man as General Jackson, retired from public life, should be held; but while he is made the object of foul and false imputations, we feel that all the respects of delicacy should be made to yield to the vindication of his fame."

The Globe publishes the extracts entire in *Italics*:—
"Now is the time to separate the Government from all banks—receive and disburse the revenue in nothing but gold and silver coin, and the circulation of our coin through all public disbursements will regulate the currency forever hereafter—keep the government free from all embarrassments, whilst it leaves the commercial community to trade upon its own capital, and the banks to accumulate it with such exchange and credit as best suits their own interests, both being money making concerns, devoid of patriotism, looking alone to their own interests, regardless of all others. It has been and ever will be a curse to the Government to have any entanglement or interest with either, or more than a general superintending care of all. But the commercial community, hitherto has been favored by the Government, to the great injury of the labor of the country, and the mercantile aristocracy, combined with the banks, have assumed the right to control and manage the Government, at their particular interest requires, regardless of the rights of the great democracy of numbers, who they believe ought to be, and they are determined they shall be, holders of wood and drawers of water. I repeat, that I am proud to see the firm and noble stand taken by the Executive Government on this occasion. The people are with it, and will support it triumphantly."

The history of the world has never recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposit banks against the Government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barrings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and ruin if they could their own country, for the selfish view of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper, upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 30 per cent, and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

This letter of the eighth is fortified by another letter of the 23d of July, indicating precisely the same opinions.

Here then is the sovereign panacea, by which health is to be restored to the body politic. The Government does not care to be collected in HARD MONEY. Custom house bonds are to be paid in coin. The revenue is to be received and disbursed in "NOTHING BUT GOLD AND SILVER." This is to restore prosperity to all branches of business, to prevent overtrading, and to furnish the country with an "undeviating metallic currency." Who can doubt after this that it is the intention of the Globe faction to carry through the plan, which they have been trampering through the country for the last two months, and in which they have suddenly found such marvellous virtues? We are to be reduced to a Hard Money Government. Office holders and servants are to be paid in specie; while the people must remain contented with a currency of inconvertible paper. Mr. Tall, madge must write no more eulogies on credit, for "no credits" is to be the motto of the administration. Mr. Cambreleng came nearer to the mark when he said that the "Banks must be left to their fate."

There can be no doubt that the divorce of Bank and State—and the utter abandonment of the general currency to six and twenty local legislatures—are to be the only recommendations of Mr. Van Buren. The language of the administration press, and particularly of the official organ—the pamphlet of Mr. Gouge, and the acknowledged articles of Mr. Senator Wright, left us little to learn on this subject. In addition to all this we have now the conclusive authority of President Jackson. As far as the Government is concerned we are to adopt an exclusive metallic currency.—Ten thousand irresponsible agencies are to be substituted for the old, well tried, and secure system of former administrations.—Mr. Woodbury is to declare on his veracity that he believes individual agents more "safe and convenient" depositaries. Mr. Wright is to recall all his vouchers, pledges and endorsements for the State Banks, and to venture still stronger pledges for the "UNTRIED EXPEDIENT." The Globe is to acknowledge that the Deposit Banks have realized the predictions of the Whig Senators in 1834 and 1835, and have proved faithless and worthless depositaries of the public money. All the former policy of General Jackson and the Party is to be discarded and discredited, and we are to gain to be set afloat on a sea of experiments, without rudder, chart or compass.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

The Elections now going on in different States are, of course, looked to with great interest but, we forbear to copy anticipated accounts.

Mississippi has certainly re-elected her two Van Buren Representatives in Congress.

From Tennessee we have, in the Nashville Banner of 4th inst., returns from Davidson county, or the Hermitage district, and there the Old Roman is left in a sad minority. Mr. Bell walks over the course for Congress unopposed; and Gov. Cannon has a majority of 285.

In the neighboring county of Williamson, the Whigs succeeded by an immense majority, Gov. Cannon having over 1500 majority, and Mr. Maury for Congress 1200. —*K. Y. American.*

Kentucky.—There is a very strong

probability that Mr. Southgate has succeeded in Mr. Vice President Johnson's district. The slips of the Cincinnati Post, Aug. 10th, give Owen county as nearly balanced; and the majority of Southgate in Grant, Scott, and Harrison, the first day, 60. In Georgetown, Scott county, directly in the vicinity of the Vice President, 205 majority!!! A written postscript says at the close of the poll in Newport and Covington, Southgate was 231 ahead. The Editor adds, "I believe he is elected."

Indiana.—We have nothing positive from Indiana. From one precinct, we learn that George H. Dunn (Whig) was 16 ahead of Amos Lane (V. B.)—in which precinct Gen. Harrison had only a majority of one. The Van Buren men count with certainty on this district.

The Cincinnati Post, Aug. 10th, says "Letters from Indiana, this morning, state that Amos Lane is beaten by Mr. Dunn, Whig, by a majority of from 600 to 1000." The Cincinnati Whig says:—"Lane's friends have given it up. Dunn's majority in this district will exceed 1000. The whole Indiana Delegation will be Whig without doubt. We are in high spirits.—In Switzerland county, Dunn's majority over Lane, is 320."

From the National Intelligencer.

Tennessee.—We have direct information from the canvass for Congress in the State of Tennessee, upon which we place the greatest reliance, that we can do upon any thing not susceptible of demonstration. The substance of this information is, that in all the Districts of the State, except two, the elections are going with the Whigs. In one of the two excepted Districts Colonel Polk will be re-elected, and a friend of the Administration will be elected in Mr. Forester's late District. Mr. Cave Johnson and Mr. Dunlap are both expected to lose their election in their respective Districts. Mr. Campbell, a sterling Whig, will be elected in place of Mr. Peyton, who is about to remove his residence to New Orleans. Col. Bell, in his District, has beaten off all show of opposition.

The Whigs will elect their candidate for Governor, and a majority of the members of the State Legislature.

A Whig Senator will succeed Mr. Grundy in the Congress of the United States, when his present term of service shall have expired.

LATEST FROM TAMPA BAY.

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Fort Brooke, July 15th, 1837.

"We are now daily in expectation of orders to return to our respective stations at the North. We have also heard, although I do not report it for truth, that since General Jessup has been out in the Indian nation [which is about 20 days] that nearly all the Chief have had a conference with him and have resigned the treaty that they have so faithfully kept and that they have commenced coming in again. It is affirmed that they would not have gone back into the nation if they had not been afraid of being sent away during the summer months, as they were afraid of getting sick if they did, the climate not being congenial to their constitution. It appears that they all intend coming in this fall, and I think they will, as they all seem very friendly when any of our men meet them on express."

NEW WHEAT.—The Rochester Democrat mentions that a load of wheat was brought to that market the other day by Mr. G. G. Holt; it was of superior quality, and being the first of the season, was sold for one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel, though it is believed that the opening price for the article will not exceed one dollar.

The crops in Ohio are said to be unparalleled in richness and abundance.—Millers there say flour must come down to \$4.50, and an intelligent gentleman refuses to contract to pay 75 cents a bushel for wheat. Corn, oats and potatoes were never more prolific.

The harvests in Kentucky and Ohio are yielding abundantly.

The Staunton [Va.] Spectator says, "The Wheat harvest, generally, is just commencing. The crop is better than the most sanguine anticipated. The Rye crop is excellent, and Oats most abundant. The Corn crop also is very promising."

LATER FROM EUROPE.—The Montreal and New York, brought London papers to the evening of the 30th June.

Lord John Russell, has addressed the electors of the borough of Stroud, requesting the honor of being one of their representatives. This address is considered indicative of the policy of the Melbourne Ministry, which has been received by the Queen. A London paper says of it, "The Noble Lord and his friends steadily adhere to their plan of strengthening our institutions by reforming them, of complete and full liberty for every religious opinion, and giving to Ireland the franchises of Great Britain. In this patriotic and wise plan they seem hereafter likely to be joined by the Duke of Wellington."

Lord Wellington is said to have shown a decided intention of yielding to the general wish for Reform, and the Queen has expressed opinions tending to the same point. She has selected her maids of honor from the leading families known to be in favor of the liberal side.

The Queen has sent a command to the Marchioness of Lansdown and the Marchioness of Tavistock, that their ladyships shall become members of her Majesty's household. They are both wives of influential noblemen of the Ministerial or Whig party.

King Louis Phillipe has received letters announcing the death of his serene Highness the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse, and also of the Prince Ferdinand of Hesse Philipshof. The French court wears mourning for these princes for the space of seven days.

His Majesty the King of Hanover [Duke of Cumberland] arrived at Rotterdam on the 25th June, on board the English government steamboat Comet, on his way to the kingdom.

A return has been ordered of the